CASTELAR'S GREAT SPEECH.

Anarchy in Spain-Castelar's Impeachment of Peal gent Legislators and Tyrannical Refers
-The "flight of War" - the Aynatamicator. Manuel, Dec. 18 .- The following is Senor

Castelar's great speech, delivered in the Senores Diputados:-I rise to explain the interpellation of which I have given notice to the Government respecting their interior and exterior policy. The Republican minority, through circumstances outside of our will, have not been able to exercise the grand tribunate the opposition ought ever to have in this place. Nevertheless, the circumstances which have occurred since the end of July are grave and extraordinary, and the passing moments are, gentlemen, moments supreme. We must try, now or never, to found in Spain liberty and legal authority. I rise not for sterile recriminations. I rise to procure the common accord of all in founding the reign of liberty! Let us review impartially all that has happened. Our sessions were suspended and the Carlist insurrection arose—the Government assumed the dictatorship. Our sessions were resumed and the republican insurrection broke out. The Government asked and obtained a dictatorship ampler and more legal. Notwithstanding this grave amplitude, the Government have abused their authority, exceeded their faculties, trampled laws under foot they had no right to trample upon, and violated guarantees we believed secured, not only by written sanction but by a higher sanction-that of natural right divine! To this there has been added a struggle between the political and ecclesiastical power; the disappearance of the elements most conservative to the reinforcement of those most radical-all and everything confounded and complicated with the pending clerical reforms and the election of the monarch. \* \* \* \* Gentlemen, the perturbation is so great that it is neces sary to record the simplest and most essential principles of justice. Respect to the law is the basis not merely of organized society, but of rudimentary society. When governments and peoples are not adjusted to this line of conduct they pass rapidly from anarchy to despotism, and from despotism to anarchy, without an hour of peace or an instant of repose. (Cheers.) A celebrated naturalist said that if a man passed at one leap from the pole to the tropics he would become mad. Then how can a people, who have passed briskly from Bourbon tyranny to the liberty of September, pass from the liberty of September to the late dictatorship? Do not deceive us with the puerile pride of having good laws. Those laws should be ful filled. \* \* \* \* Conservatives, progressists, democrats, republicans—we democrats, republicans—we all had one universal base. Such felicity had not happened in Spain for a long time; it had never been known before in the constitutional epech. That common base was the respect to individual rights, engrossed in the first chapter of the Contitution. We had them grounded in our conscience; you had formed them into laws, and the conservative party had accepted them. Even the very Bourbon party invoked them in their misfortune, and invoked them when justice was the more necessary-invoked them as a shield and protector - thus demonstrating their reason and their universality. To save this legality by observing it faithfully, ought to be the conduct of the elected of the revolution of September. What was the unfornate conduct of the Government? From the very first day, from the very first momentnow in sophistical circulars, now in reactionary dispositions—they defeated individual rights. The speeches from these benches have been the perpetual commentary on their actions. I am sorry to see the President of the Council, General Prim, writing, for I could have wished him to hear me. (Senor Sagasta-"He is taking notes!") The theory of the Government's policy has been given to us in the last sessions by the President of the Council of Ministers. When my friends asked with so much anxiety for the fate of those who had been transported to the prison of Carraca, his Excellency commenced by devouring or forgetting one of the gravest offenses they had committed. Article 31 of the constitution says that even in the necessity of publishing exceptional laws no citizen should be taken more than 250 kilometres from his own domicile. Nevertheless they have transported citizens over 900 kilometres from their domiciles. When we recollect, gentlemen, that this illegality has been committed not once but a thousand times, if we were to put the kilometrical irregularities Government, one upon the other, we might arrive, I don't say to the moon, but possibly to the ancient dominions of the King of Dahomey or the future dominions of the Duke of Genoa! (Loud laughter.) I wish, gentlemen, we were among a free people like the English, where the responsibility of the Government and its agents is not a dead letter, but an effective reality. I wish we were in England. Those who have been transported beyond the radius prescribed by law could sue you at the tribunals, and you would be condemned to indemnify them; and as I don't suppose ministers are so rich as to be able to give a thousand indemnities, and as they have not abolished imprisonment for debt, we should have the pleasure of seeing all the ministers imprisoned by their creditors, the republicans. (Great laughter.) This spectacle would indeed be grand and instructive. \* \* \* Have the Government given account of the dissolutions at Cadiz, Jerez, Malaga, and many other places I don't stop to mention? The same artiele prescribes their immediate reorganization. Have you done this? A year has passed and they are still waiting reorganization! That is to say, for a whole year you have been breaking the law! You have carried your arbitrariness so far that you have dissolved militias who refused to elect officers named by the Government, when by the law they have the right to elect their own officers? What have you done with the militia of Palencia? Tell me-would it not have been better to have made a law reserving to yourselves, as in the French empire, the nomination of the militia chiefs? This would have been a legal arbitrariness, far preferable to a capricious arbitrariness. While a law exists it should be complied with. Some day trouble will come-and by the road we are travelling we shall well deserve itthen you will invoke the national militia! You will invoke it, but you will not find it; and I hope to God that then you will hear the cry the first fratricide heard-"Cain! Cain! what hast thou done with thy brother?" (Cheers and sensation.) I pass on, gentlemen, to another institution more essential—the Cortes will understand I refer to the Ayuntamientos (corporations). The Government policy with this is like the witches' caldron in Macbethit is indescribable! A truly wise and revolu-tionary government would have fomented municipal life. To the disparagement into which this has fallen, we owe great part of our misfortunes, we owe corruption at elections, insptitude for public life in many pueblos, bureaucracy, and emplomania. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, how did the municipality edu-

the ancient peoples? Greece. Why? Because it was the people most municipal! What was the most enlightened people of the middle ages? Italy, Because it was the people most munici-pal. Travelling through Germany, the feudal cities are distinguished from the municipal cities, in that the latter have more riches, more commerce, more enlightenment! I maintain that all the Ayuntamientos dissolved and not proceeded against within the thirty days according to law, ought to go to their Town Halls, and command their constables to take by the arm and expel the military Ayuntamientos, who are not the Ayuntamientos of the people and of univer-sal suffrage, but Ayuntamientos of the Government, and therefore factious and rebels! Intense commotion; cries of bien! bien! Members on the Government side protesting; President ringing the bell and calling loudly for order.) \* \* Call you this authority or liberty? Even the Minister of Fomento, who, I will do him the justice to believe, is very liberal-even he has forgotten the llaw, or else he is ignorant of what has been done in his own department. Do you not recollect, gentlemen, that the government of Narvaez menaced an obscure professor in the University, who said: - "Seated in my chair, I will wait until the Government come and with violent hand, tear the gown from off my shoulders. I am strong in my right and my tranquillity." The Government did come and laid their hand on the gown of the professor, and then came the events of 10th April, and they burnt their hands. (Applause. Even yet I remember that immortal session in which one of the greatest orators of this chamber rose to the attitude of Mirabeau and Danton in denunciation of this act, and stamped in the faces of the agents of that Government with his words of fire the brand of miscrables! (Tremendous applause.) Do you know what has happened now? More than one, more than two, more than threeeven the very schoolmaster, poor fellow, who taught me to read-have been expelled only for being Republicans. Is this the freedom of education proclaimed by the Revolution of September? Every right has been violated, every law broken. You cannot kill a man illegally without making yourselves criminals, neither can you kill those supe-rior individualities, the family, or the municipal, without committing a social homicide. Shall we be so materialistic that we can only see the assassin when the hot blood of the victim spuris out? Well, then, to assassinate by suffocation one aspiration of the human conscience-one thought of the soul, is by assassination to destroy a social personality. You cannot blot out a star without destroying the equilibrium of the universe. (Cheers.) You cannot destroy a right, even the smallest, without disturbing the equilibrium of society. The people most devoted to liberty are the Saxon. Amongst them is the axiom that there is no offense which cannot be reached by legal justise. But the Saxon people to systematic violation of the law have always opposed armed resistance. They wrote it in the Magna Charta. (Cheers.) They wrote it in the second chapter of the statuets of William and Mary. (Cheers.) There the tribunals have absolved homicides committed on the persons of officers of the government, when done in the just defense of the right of liberty-as sacred as the right of life. Amongst us in Spain, there are of these habits of resistance within the right. We know how to be war-riors, guerilleros and soldiers; we know how to be excellent conspirators, but we know not kow to be citizens. (Loud cheers.) The theory of liberty has not penetrated into the Government before us. We have not the national sovereignty! What has all been for? Because they wished to restore the monarchical prestige. For this the Ministers of Grace and Justice and the Gobernacions issued their celebrated and tyrannical circulars, to restore the monarchical prestige which died on the 29th of September. For this they prohibited our vivas and our mottoes to the Republic! For this they dissolved our committees! For this they disarmed our militia! (Cheers.) But, Senores of the Government, (addressing the Ministry), a very grave thing has happened to you. After having as you thought restored the monarchical prestige by the success of your arms against the republicans, you have completely annihilated the prestige amongst the conservatives, the union liberal, by the unhappy idea of your candidate. You have disconthe republicans; you have disconcerted the union liberal; why Senores Ardanaz and Silvela quit the Ministry? Why did there disappear also from it the personification of the Revolution of September, the Brigadier Topete? Why have you lost almost all the conservative forces? Even if you have not lost the Regent it is because you have shut him up in a golden cage! (Immense applause and laughter.) O, rare coincidence! The king did not appear when you treated of religious freedom; the king did not appear when you treated of universal suffrage: the king did not appear when you laid down the basis of our constitution; but yesterday, as if deep called unto deep, the Minister of War solemnly notified this assembly of the advent of the king, at the same time that he asked us for 80,000 men to augment the army. (General Prim-No, not to augment it.) Well, then, 80,000 for the army-it is all the same. The king has not appeared on the carpet when treating of votes, but when treating of bayonets. (Cheers and laughter.) This candidature of the Duke of Genoa proves to me that you are ancient republicans, as we are. You don't understand one word of monarchical theology. Your king reminds me of that fantastical being created artificially by Wagner, the disciple of Faust-that being who came out of an alchemistic composition of acids, phosphorus, and other substances, in the midst of grand cabalistic words, and in conjunction with I don't know how many stars; and the first thing he did on breaking the retort was to fly off in the arms of the devil, and leave his padre cicutifico in abandonment and des-pair. (Loud laughter.) Yes! Your artificial king differs from the natural kings, as the creation of Wagner differs from the grand creation cast in the bosom of the universe! (Cheers.) \* \* \* \* After all, to found the republic, the government of the people by the people, we do not need to look into the faces of the potentates of Europe! It is sufficient to ask inspiration from our own spirit! But I ask you, can you found this monarchy—can you do it without the good pleasure of the European diplo-Do you not remember, all the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were employed in preventing Austrians to rule on the throne of Spain and on the throne of Germany? This is the whole of the long struggle which commenced in Pavia and ended in Rocroy! All the eighteenth century was employed by Europe in preventing the Bourbons seating themselves on the throne of Spain and on the throne of France,

or at least that they should keep the other

side of the Pyrenees. And now are you going

to seat the Duke of Genoa on the throne of

cate? What was the most enlightened of Spain? Now that France finds herself con-

Switzerland, confined by the coasts of Italy and Spain, now you throw this blow into her face, when she already has another grand menace on the Rhine. Don't you know what may happen? It may happen that Napoleon III will seek, in the now stifled and sophisticated liberty and democracy, the crown of his son in a victory on the Rhine! And what then? What then will be our fate? If Prussia triumphs in this great contest, don't you fear the fate we may have when there is no obstacle in the North? And if France triumphs, do you not fear that the last dream of Napoleon III may be to restore the empire of Charlemagne, and embrace from the Rhine to the Ebro? You expose Spain to these grand catastrophes. Spain does not believe the candidature of the Duke of Genoa is serious. It is formal. It is a joke. It cannot succeed. But the enigma of our situation must cease. Save us from it in the interest of all! If you wish the people to obey you, you must obey the law. My friends and myself are resolved to contribute all we can to a normal epoch of order and peace. We wish liberty, and the government of the people by the people. We wish nothing to do with the conservatives. If you wish to win us to your banners, don't offer us employs, nor places, nor commands. We wish not those; we despise them! Offer us the government of the people by the people-separation of Church and State, reduction of the army, and a national reserve, a diminution in the taxes, etc., and then you will see us unite with you in the furtherance of all grand ideas. The sword is not the best lightning-rod against social tempests! Like all metals, it attracts! Adopt the lightning-rod of England, Switzerland, of Belgium, of the United States! Place that above the sword—the lightning-rod of civil power and justice! (Cheers.) If you wish the violence of the people to abate, you must abate yours. Enough of suspensions of ayuntamientos; enough of falsifying the constitutional guarantees; enough of dissolutions of militias; enough of sophistical circulars! Create a government just and liberal, and as power passes so fugitively from the hands of liberals, you may be condemned to a long opposition, and to-morrow may yourselves be wanting the liberty and the justice we ask to-day! (Intense applauserepeated over and over again.)

## Museums of Art as a Means of Instruction.

The subject of an art-museum cannot be discussed too often, as it cannot be too well understood by the guardians of civilization and the conservators of the means of culture. Museums of art are the best means of fostering and cultivating the historic sense; they afford us examples of the finest and rarest and most curious expression of the social life of the past; they nurse the sentiment of reverence; they beget tolerance, and afford pleasure. We are so poor in this means of instruction, we have so little sense of the value and significance of so costly a gift, that most of ns are rather ashamed of being poor in what is the boast of foreigners than unhappy because of our laggard and dull response to a moral and asthetic claim upon our material resources. Next to mitigating the poverty of helpless and infirm persons - relieving them from hunger, and protecting them from cold-certainly, we should rank an effort to make all classes acquainted with the beautiful and curious manifestations of the human mind, and the lovely and interesting works of men's hands. For this purpose, we must have the means of general and special instruction in art, in its broadest sense.

We want a museum of the fine arts, and of the industrial arts as affected by the fine arts. This museum should hold specimens of the arts of luxury of Europe since the disruption of the Roman empire, fragments or examples of the architecture and sculpture and painting of all epocks, classified and arranged, not merely to gratify the curiosity of an idle mind, but for the study of workmen and special students of the fine arts. Taught by these specimens of the formative genius of the most gifted people of the noblest epochs, we shall soon have a body of men capable of commencing a crusade against ostentation in the name of beauty; and the common, pretentious, and ngly objects of our every day life, in time, shall be replaced by objects and forms that will give pleasure, soften manners, and counteract the now unmitigated exercise and influence of mere industrialism, and these objects will compensate the average citizen for the extremes of luxury and want

Life is sweeter, even to the poor, under a civilization which is favorable to the growth and cultivation of the artistic perceptions. The poor man is happier, has more varied and elevated intercourse with Nature and his fellow-men, in Italy and France than in industrial England and America. Our poverty in art is poverty in the ameliorations of civilized life. We rightly employ science to enlarge our empire over the material world. and mitigate pain; but in the meantime we do not administer sufficient consolation to man's spiritual life, now neglected, now outraged, nor do we labor to accumulate and coordinate the moral and resthetic elements of the past and present. A great museum of art is the only adequate sign and institution of those neglected and exquisite forces, which play through the life of the people of the Old World. A museum of art would afford us adequate instruction in the vestiges of the ancient civilizations-a solemn and beautiful teaching—it would foster reverence, without which man is barbarian, and obnoxious to every fine and noble sense of the difference of things. We are a raw and noisy and obtrusive people; but place one generation of us under the influence of the past, let us see something grand and beautiful, not made by our hands, yet made by the hands of men, and perhaps we shall feel the sweet flower of humility break through our pride, and diffuse its gracious influence over us Humility, that flower of the religious life, and reverence, which is the growth of our appreciation of what is above and independent of us, are sentiments which have no place whatever in our life at present. humble and reverent American should be the first object to be labelled and pedestalled in our new museum, but will probably be the last work of art we shall get.

Our grand museum, enriched by all that intelligence and money can glean from the Old World, with every thing about it spacious and imposing, commenced, not to be completed, by this generation, but designed so as to employ the hands of coming generations, and large enough to house all that is necessary for the illustration of the brief life of the fleeting generations of men-must, in a word, be comprehensive, and it must be imposing. The entrance and corridors must be a worthy counterpart to the lofty aisles of our pine-forests, its halls capable of housing the Assyrian kings and the Egyptian sphynx, and the paintings of great masters, new and old.
Commerce, industry, and science have
done much for our century. It remains to
be seen if the best men have abandoned

architecture and painting, and no more con-

cern themselves with the illustration and adornment of the life of our race; whether

fined by the great revolution concluded in , we have force and taste enough to make the mere frame to hold the wonderful picture of the past; whether we love anything but the gross accumulations of trade, and the ostentatiousness of luxury, unchastened by severence for the past, and humility for ourselves.

The instruction given to us by a museum of art is an instruction in the monuments of the human race, in the poems in stone and bronze and ivory and color-in a word, instruction in the forms of that dazzling and wonderful temple, the human body. Lacking such instruction, we are, for the most part, ignorant of what constitutes the first part of the ancient civilizations, and we remain unchastened in our vulgarest ambitions. Our want of instruction in art leaves a whole order of sensations and faculties untrained or meanly employed. What is it but our want of the free and constant means of art-education, which a museum like the Louvre affords to the Parisian, that makes us so helpless when we wish to produce an resthetic work, and makes the aspect of our richest cities vulgar and ostentations, in proportion to the money expended, much of our literature common or tawdry, and keeps conversation always down to the level of the businessmind? Our want of instruction in art-that is to say, our want of a great museum of art -likewise affects our journalists and publicists, and keeps them below the level of the foreign journalist in all social questions; this want of a museum affects even the American artisan, and keeps him below the French artisan in his relation to the fine and beautiful. Our want of a museum of art leaves a clear and vast mental field for statements and conclusions, fatal to everything like service to the beautiful, and keeps most of us ignorant of the examples of a noble and stimulating means of public instruction. In this country the poor man has fewer

obstacles in getting his daily bread than in the old country, and this fact would seem to point out that our rich men are not the most intelligent, nor the most beneficent when they provide food and raiment and shelter for the people, but when they combine to afford us means of enjoyment which increase our sense of the value and pleasure of lifewhen they unite to collect and house the most exquisite and precious memorials of the life and genius, the nature and aptitudes of the human race, at different epochs and in different climates. The poor man in this country can provide for his body; in some sort, he can make literature his pos session-Shakespeare, and the Bible, modern press feed his lifebut for art, for all the historic glories of art, for the magic and wonder of the ancient ideals-ideals now lost-only vast wealth, and the co-ordination of intelligent minds, are adequate to meet such a want. Therefore, the largess of our rich men should be given freely for a great museum of art, accessible to all, and hospitable to every form of historic significance and real artistic value. Most of our social defects spring from the very want of such an instrumentality of social pleasure and general and special instruction; and, until we have such a means of instruction, we shall suffer from the absence of the chief means of culture, and one whole side of our nature must remain poorly nourished in our civilization.—Appleton's Journal.

## PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos, With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

## BLASIUS BROS.,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. 527 watf ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, FIRST CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street. BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Planes, \$500. Taylor & Farley's, also Oarhart & Needham's Organs, from \$50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street.

	LUMBER.	
870	SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK,	1870
870 sp.	SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, ANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTER RED CEDAR,	1870

FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, 1870 MASH FLOORING.

ASH FLOORING.

WALNUT FLOORING.

FLORIDA STEP BOARDS,

RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK.

UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY.

1870 WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY, CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,

FOR SALE LOW. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870 CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 18701870

INITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET, ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK. A Large Stock always on hand. PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE FINE FLOORING BOARDS.
VELLOW AND BAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1½ and 4½.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMILOCK JOINT, ALL SIZES.
FLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
IT W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m.
FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets. UMBERUNDER OVER

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hem lock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ALWAYS DRY.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 98 CENTS DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S - STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK. SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON. On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foet, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's

Advance charges cashed at office on pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL, Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES. N. B .- Extra rates on small packages ivon, metal, etc. etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE. On and after the 15th of Marc the rates by this line will be reduced to 10 cents per 10 lbs., 4 cents per ft. or 1 cent per gall., ship's option. 2 38 \$ FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Oity of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 noon. City of Brocklyn. Saturday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M. Oity of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon. Oity of London, Saturday, January 29, 1 A. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVENY SATURDAY. FOR LIVERPOOL AND

BATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SALLING EVERY SATURDAY,
Payable in Gold.

FIRST CABIN. \$100 STEEKLAGE \$35
TO London. 105 To London. 40
To Paris. 115 To Paris. 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUKSHAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

PASSAGE IN THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX,
FIRST CAMPA.

Payable in Gold.
Payable in Gurrency.

St. John's, N. F.,

By Branch Steamer... | 45

by Branch Steamer... | 30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars amply at the Commany's Offices. For first her particulars apply at the Commany's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 45 No. 462 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC
COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS
ESTWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT
BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every
Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO
THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Scaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lenchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfor.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 128. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Recimend and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO
Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D.
Connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for
Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Daiton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily,
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M.
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL
EXPRESS STRAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York. tion between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market
street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New
York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommedating
terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street. New York.

NOTICE .- FOR NEW YORK, VIA NOTICE,—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DES-The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the state of these lines will be resumed on and after the state of the state o

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train eastern Railroad train:— PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORN-ING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savan
nah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. Alk EN & Co.,

L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the

Regular Mail Steamer

of every month;

MERKIMAOW, Captain Wier,

SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh,

NOR'TH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Sloeum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call
it St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio do

Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York,

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier
No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on No. 9, North River, at SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, \$50.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—
ATLANTIC MAIL STRAMSHIP CO.
sailing regularly EVERY TURSDAY at
8 o'clock P. M., procinely, from Pier No. North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York. BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE "CATCH-WORD"

## LEDGER INDEX.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book. By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty. You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. B. SMITH & CO., Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers

and Stationers, No. 27 South SEVENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE. 1829. - CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Jan. 1, '69, \$2,677,372'13

Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
George Fales,
JAB, W. MCALLIETER,
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INSURE AT HOME IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY. No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, 83,000,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 180

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York. CASH CAPITAL .....

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Prevident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET. Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among numbers of the Society of Friends. Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest

Policies issued on application and action of the state of

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 202 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE. OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGAN-IZATION,

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Merris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harriso ART! ARTHUR G COFFIN, Presid CHARLES PLATT, Vice-Pres

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

GAPITAL, \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
Henry Lewis,
Nathan Hilles,
Guorge A. West,
OHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD, Secretary. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

COMPANY.

—Incorporated Re5—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALINUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Fublic or Private Buildings, spither permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECT RS.

John Deverenx,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lowis,
J. Gillingham Fell. Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazleburst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. OROWELL, Secretary. DHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—OHARTER PERPETUAL,
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from less or damage by
FIRE,
on huildings, merchandise, furniture

This Company insures from less or damage by

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture,
etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by
deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than
SixTY YEARS, during which all lesses have been
promptly adjusted and paid.

John L. Hodge,
M. E. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William B. Grant,
William B. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.

JOHN R. WUOHEREER, President.

Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUOHEREER, President.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803.

Pald-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, 88,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 2 40 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING